

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A Letter from Dublin to the Publisher of these Tracts, concerning the Porphyry Pillars in Egypt.

SIR,

Ou engage meafter a very undeniable manner, as I perceive by the minutes of your Philosophical Society, to send you some Account of the Porphyry Pillars in Egypt: And though I could have satisfied your Curiosity much better in this matter, had you thought of it when I was amongst my Papers in Oxford; yet rather than hazard your good Opinion, or give the least pretence of disrespect to your worthy Company, for whose persons and designs I have so just an esteem and veneration: I here send, not what's sit for me to write, or you to read; but what I can remember upon this subject.

Nor do I intend to speak concerning the nature or composition of stones in general, or of *Porphyry* more particularly: But meerly as to matter of Fact, so far chiefly as it fell under my own Cognisance, i. e. if you please, rather like an *Historian* than a *Philosopher*.

In the first place then, I think it may be taken for granted, that there is no such Quarry, or Rock of stone rather, in all the lower parts of Egypt: For so far as the Nile o'reslows, is perfect soil. A sample whereof I hope you still retain; and let me entreat you to be very exact in weighing it this year, that you may be sure whether it be heavier in the time of the Inundation (as is generally believ'd) than before or after: And when, and in what proportion, it encreases.

The Boundaries of this overflow (which are never to miles from the Channel, that I saw, generally scarce is of it, and in some places but a mile or two, (the Delta still excepted which is universally covered, all but the North side to the Sea, and a little to the East for some miles above

bove Damiata) are rifing hills of fand, beyond which is perfect desert, upon the Afric side, the Libyan. [High. er South I have been told, there are Rocks nearer the River, and in some places streighten it] but under those fands, is a yielding stone, not much harder than Chalk, tho not so white, and very easily managed, as at the Mummies, deep spacious Vaults which were the old Repositories for the Dead. And the like also may be said of those Cells or Sepulchres which are hewn purely out of the rocky earth 3 mile on the South of Alexandria. nearer the Sea, there are stones of a harder kind, and with which they build: but by their mouldring away, as appears by the Remains of houses within the Walls of the City, 'tisplain they can't endure the weather, which is fufficiently corroding there: The Iron which once plated their thick wooden Gates being mostly eaten away, and the deep Characters upon the fides of these very Porphyry Pillars, exceedingly defaced. Indeed about Memphis i. e. by the Pyramids, they have a milder Air; and the Hieroglyphics cut in those stones will last well enough, till they shall be removed into a rougher: But then, they'l crizle and scale, as I found by sad Experience. ving procur'd 4 stones, the best mark'd with those figures of Antiquity, I could meet with, and fent them down to Alexandria in order to their Transportation for England; I found them upon my second Voyage into Egypt very much injurid, being put into the Custom-house-yard (where they lye still embargo'd,) by the Aga; who demanded an intollerable Summ for liberty to ship them, asyou may remember I told you the story.

But yet farther in the Country there are Mountains of harder stone: In the Nitrian, now the Desert of St. Macarius, and not far from the Lake where the Latroon or true Nitre incrustates upon the top of the water, there are many; and some of them not utterly unlike Porphyry. That which nearest resembles its Colour, tho not

its Confistence, is the vein that produces the Eagle-stone: of which there are many in the Bahr Batama, a great sandy valley. But these stones are of a different Complexion from Porphyry, as you may perceive by those I sent you, which also will assist your Conjectures of their original.

However, I can't pronounce that there is no Porphyry hereabouts: For in the chief Monastery of the 4 now remaining (of 366 as many as are days in the longest year) dedicated to the Bleffed-Virgin; the 2 stones which secure their Entrance are of the like, if not the very same substance: which I more particularly observed upon the account of their ingenious Contrivance. For these poor people, lying otherwise at the mercy of the roving Arabs, with these 2 Mill-stones (for that's their make) thus make good their Gate against them, (or rather their passage;) into which they run them, and then drive a great wooden wedge between them on the infide, which To fastens them that they cannot be loosed but upon the infide neither. And of fuch a fort of Porphyry, is the noted Sphynx (a mighty head and shoulders 110 feet in compass) yet standing by the Northern Pyramids.

I have indeed been told of the place upon mount Sinai, whence this Porphyry came: but so they shew the very Rock where the 2 excellent double Rows of Pillars, in the Church of Bethlehem were hewn: tho I went away satisfied that twas a quite different sort of stone. Another tells of a Pillar of the same make yet lying there: and if this be certain, you need seek no further. Albeit, I must tell you that the stones brought thence, with the Representation of a Buck (it must needs be called) upon them; some of which you had, tho reddish; are of a much finer, and more even texture.

Wansleben writes of a great many, more Southerly; but I know him too well to believe all that he says for Gospel. And a more sober man, Father Carlo Francisco d'Orleans, now Superior of the Capucines at Cairo, who

went 300 Leagues up the Nile in the year 69; told me of many Temples. Statues, and Pillars at that distance; tho I can't be sure he said there were any of Porphyry. But since twas in Thebais, why may we not suppose them of that black, white and red speckl'd Thebaic Marble, famous in the World; and wherewith the lesser Pyramid perhaps was crusted, yet to be seen upon the ground about

it, and when polish'd looks finely.

Those which I have my self seen, are one of them at the Matarea, 3 or 4 miles East of Grand Cairo, and 2 at Alexandria just within the Wall upon the North side of the City: (for Pompey's Pillar as they call it) ½ mile without the Gate to the South, is quite of another make and matter: one of these is thrown down and broken into pieces, but was of the same dimensions for breadth and thickness with the other. The Francks call them Aguglia's, the English particularly Cleopatra's needles; but the Inhabitants content themselves with the general name of Pillars. They have no Basis or Pedestals above ground; and if they never had, they must needs be very deep in the Earth. The Draughts I here send you will excuse all farther Description. One of them was very well taken by Monsieur Brute a French Druggerman; the other by a Dutch Painter, who, you'l fee, has but little commended his Art.

If you have a Fancy upon the fight of 'em, to fift out the Hieroglyphic Character with which they are engraven; perhaps you'l find it to be the Aboriginal Egyptian Letter, long fince worn out of common use in the Country, as the Samaritan (so 'tis now generally call'd,) was amongst the Jems. And that it bears proportion with the China (now in use) where each note represents a word, or rather an entire fignification. And moreover that 'tis wrought the same way too, from the top to the bottom; as you have seen in the Bord I brought from a door in the Village Succara (which is next to the Mummies) the largest piece

piece of Ægyptian Writing perhaps, at this day in Europe. I confess that in the Vaults or Priest's Chambers cut out of the Rock, close by the 2d. Pyramid, the whole walls are inscribed therewith; but I speak of an Original. And if all that is there written were but exactly copyed, it might be then lawful to hope, that the Language so long since dead and buried in the House of Bondage, might have its resurrection in the Land of Liberty.

That such vast Monuments might be removed from place to place, is difficult indeed, but not impossible. And if one Archimedes (as Athenaus preserves the story for us) could lanch the vast ship of Hiero, which all the strength of Syracuse was not able to bring to Sea; what might not many great Masters in the same Art perform, and upon their own Dunghil too? for I may call Egypt

the Mother of the Mathematics.

Besides, some of these Mountains are near the Red-Sea; and Suss from Cairo but 2 or 3 days, from Nile less: And how possible it is to convey mighty weights by water, let the Obelisks at Rome declare; which were all of them brought from this very Country, And that such things may be done by Land too, tho not by every one; is plain enough, because we see they have been done. At Baalbee which is 14 hours from Damaseus (for thence I went, accompanied with Mr. Ant. Balam and Mr. Jo. Verney, both now in England, whom I thought fit to name for my Compurgators, if you should question the credit of ftory:) There is a stone about 66 foot long on the N. fide of the Castle-wall, and 2 more of 60 each: And I believe we faw the way they travel'd, having left one of their Company, tho not quite so big in the Road, as a Monument thereof to this very day.

If you have got the piece of this Aguglia (for I have nothing here;) you will thereby best discern its Colour and Composition: 'Tis something more lively than the Porphyry of St. John's Font (for by that name tis known)

[629]

at Ephesus; much more vivid than those 4 tall square Pillars at Tadmore (in its middle age Palmyra) which are each of them but of, I think, one piece; whilst all the rest, exceeding many, of another fort of stone, are of several pieces and round: If you'l attribute the clearness of their Complexion, in part to the Air; which corrodes them especially upon the N. and East; I impose not upon the liberty of your Reason.

If the Ichnography of them (which I defire you to referve for me) won't excuse me from any farther description, I beg your pardon that I have said thus much, and hazarded my judgment to demonstrate my Affection,

how much I am, and endeavour to be,

Your faithful Friend

And humble Servant.

R.H.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Cuts of these Pillars are not presixt to this Paper, because said to be engraven and published elsewhere.